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Two New Species of the Genus *Labomimus* from China (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Pselaphinae)

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Two new species of the tyrine genus *Labomimus* are described from China, *L. sichuanicus* and *L. yunnanicus*. The genus is recorded from China for the first time.

Key Words: Insecta, Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Pselaphinae, *Labomimus*, China, new species, taxonomy.

The genus *Labomimus* defined by Sharp (1883) belongs to the subfamily Pselaphinae, tribe Tyrini, subtribe Tyrina according to Newton and Chandler (1989) and contains the following five described species. *Labomimus reitteri* Sharp, 1883 is the type species of this genus, described from Japan. Raffray (1904) described *L. harmandi* Raffray, 1904 from Sikkim, India. Jeannel (1960) added two species, *L. cameroni* Jeannel, 1960 from Darjeeling and *L. championi* Jeannel, 1960 from Uttar Pradesh, northern India. The last described species, *L. shibatai* Sawada, 1961 was recorded from Shikoku, Japan (Sawada 1961). Up to the present, the genus has been only known from Japan and India, but the two new species described herein were collected in China by the second and third authors. Throughout this paper the following abbreviations are used: MWH, maximum width of head excluding eyes; WF, width of frons; VFD, distance between foveae on vertex; MLP, maximum length of pronotum; MWP, maximum width of pronotum.

The types are deposited in the Institute of Zoology, Academia Sinica, Beijing, China (IZAS); the National Science Museum, Tokyo, Japan (NSMT); and in the collection of the first author (CPH).

Labomimus sichuanicus sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

Type locality. Mt. Qingchengshan, Sichuan, China.

Etymology. Locotypic, referring to Sichuan Province, People's Republic of China.

Material examined. Holotype: ♂ (IZAS), Mt. Qingchengshan, Doujiangyan City, Sichuan, China, 4. vi. 1997, Hong-zhang Zhou leg. Paratypes: 1♂, 2♀ (IZAS, CPH), same data as holotype; 1♂ (NSMT), Wolong (1,770–1,790 m alt.), Wenshuan

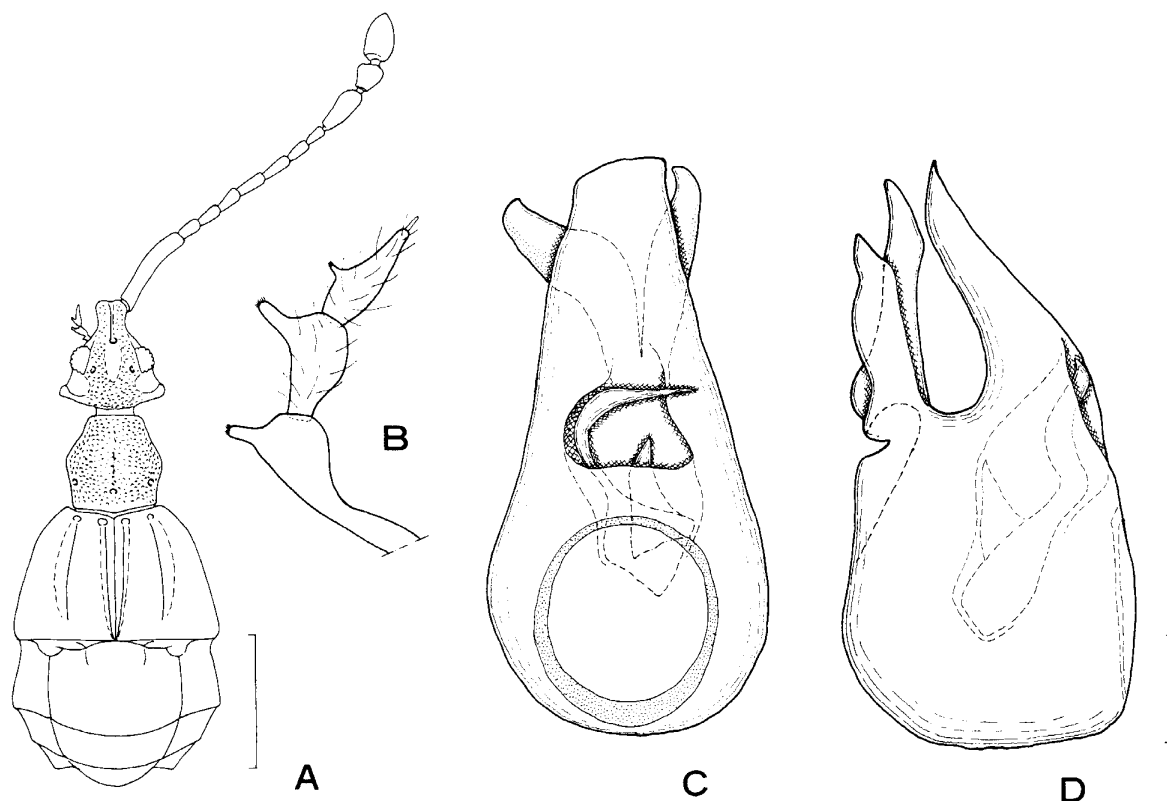


Fig. 1. *Labomimus sichuanicus* sp. nov. A, simplified habitus, male paratype from Wolong, scale 1.0mm; B, maxillary palpus, holotype; C, male genitalia in dorsal view, holotype; D, ditto in lateral view, scale 0.2 mm.

Xian, Sichuan, China, 24. ix. 1996, S. Nomura leg.

Description. Body dark brown, only maxillary palpi lighter; length of body 3.2 mm; width of elytra 1.35 mm.

Head elongate, narrowed anteriorly, 1.1 times wider than long, with surface rugosely punctured; ratio $MWH/WF=3.9$, $MWH/VFD=3.2$; postgenae expanded postero-laterally and slightly thickened just behind dorsal excavation in male; two vertical and one median foveae well defined; median fovea prolonged into frontal sulcus. Maxillary palpi small; second segment the longest and curved; third and fourth segments of about equal length; protuberant processes well defined on second to fourth segments. Antenna distinctly longer than combined length of head and pronotum; the three-segmented club well defined; scape 5 times as long as wide and 4.4 times as long as pedicel; pedicel 1.5 times longer than wide; all antennomeres elongate; antennomeres II, III, and IV of equal length; antennomeres V, VI, and VII of equal length and 1.1 times as long as antennomeres II, III, and IV; antennomere VIII the shortest, 1.25 times as long as VII; antennomere IX 2.1 times as long as VIII, 1.35 times as long as X, and 1.9 times as long as wide; antennomere X 1.25 times as long as wide; apical segment 1.1 times as long as IX and 1.73 times as long as wide.

Pronotum about as long as wide, strongly narrowed apicad and weakly narrowed basad, rugosely punctured on lateral sides; ratio $MLP/MWP=1$; median part less punctured than lateral part; pronotal sulcus indistinct, two lateral foveae well

defined. Metasternum with two short, conical, horny processes and with large median depression; excavation of apical part of metasternum short and shallow; median and lateral metasternal foveae present, pubescent. Elytra almost smooth with long, sparse pubescence; two basal foveae prolonged into sulcus; sutural sulcus reaching base; external sulcus reaching basal quarter. Legs long and stout; mesotrochanter with minuscule spine; profemora, protrochanter, and mesofemora without spines; protibia slightly curved before apex; metatibia straight; mesotibia curved throughout its length.

Abdomen slightly longer than elytra, convex; first visible tergite with fine pubescence only laterally; two basal carinae well defined and parallel, reaching basal quarter of tergite. Male genitalia (Fig. 1C-D) elongate; median lobe weakly narrowed apicad with long and elongate apical lobe; endophallus well defined with two spines; right spine very long, slender, arcuately curved leftward; left spine short, acute at apex; parameres long, divergent distally, each slender and weakly broadened mediad.

Sexual dimorphism. Female shorter (3.05 mm) than male (3.2 mm in holotype), and of lighter colour with reddish-brown elytra, otherwise easily recognizable by absence of expanded postgenae and metasternal horny processes.

Distribution. China (Sichuan).

Habitat. At Wolong, Wenchuan Xian, Sichuan, this species was collected from moist litter accumulated on a steep slope in a deciduous broad-leaf forest.

Remarks. This species is closely related to *L. shibatai* in the male's posterolaterally expanded postgenae that show slight thickening just behind the dorsal excavation (cf. Sawada 1961). It is separated from *L. shibatai* by the absence of the median sulcus of the pronotum and by the different shape of the antennal club, which is more thickened in *L. shibatai*.

***Labomimus yunnanicus* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 2)

Type locality. Funing Xian, Yunnan, China.

Etymology. Locotypic, referring to Yunnan Province, People's Republic of China.

Material examined. Holotype: ♂ (IZAS), Funing Xian (750 m alt.), light trap, Yunnan, China, 16. iv. 1998, Hai-sheng Zhou leg.

Description. Body dark reddish brown, with elytra lighter; length of body 3.55 mm; width of elytra 1.35 mm.

Head elongate, narrowed anteriorly, 1.2 times as long as wide, with surface wrinkly; ratio MWH/WF=1.95, MWH/VFD=2.05; vertex with two well defined foveae; also one median fovea well defined and prolonged into frontal sulcus. Maxillary palpi not examined in detail; protuberant processes evident on second and fourth segments. Antenna distinctly longer than combined length of head and pronotum, granulate and weakly pubescent; the three-segmented club slender and well defined; scape 4 times as long as wide and 3.5 times as long as pedicel; pedicel slightly longer than wide; all antennomeres elongate; antennomeres II, IV, and VIII of equal length; antennomeres III, V, and VII of equal length; antennomere VI 1.3 times as long as II and 1.1 times as long as V; antennomere IX 2.2 times as long

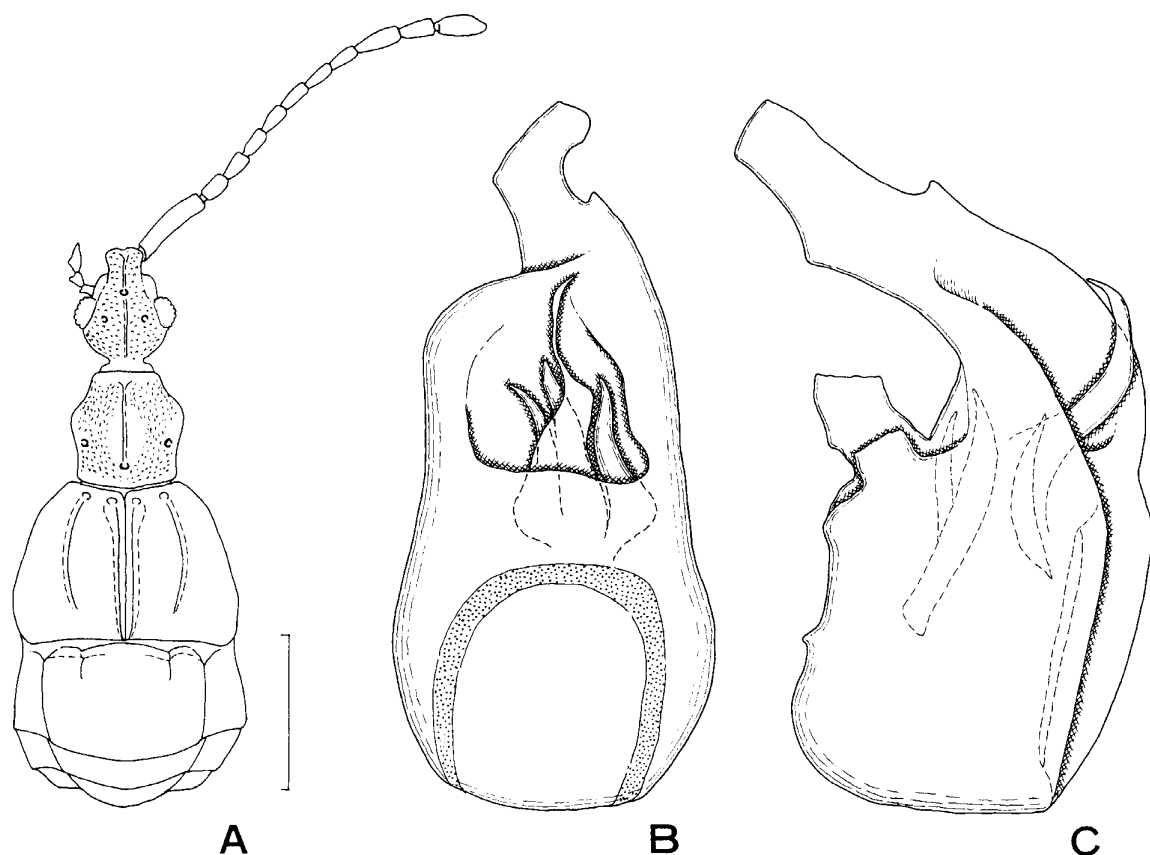


Fig. 2. *Labomimus yunnanicus* sp. nov. A, simplified habitus, holotype, scale 1.0 mm; B, male genitalia in dorsal view, holotype; C, ditto in lateral view, scale 0.2 mm.

as VIII and 2.5 times as long as wide; antennomere X 0.77 times as long as IX and 0.87 times as long as XI; apical antennomere 1.6 times as long as wide.

Pronotum slightly longer than wide, narrowed toward apex in apical third, otherwise parallel, strongly convex dorsad, rugosely punctured on lateral sides, almost smooth medially; ratio MLP/MWP=1.07; pronotal sulcus well defined, reaching basal fovea; two lateral foveae also well defined. Metasternum with two conical, horny processes and large median depression; excavation of apical part of metasternum deep and long; lateral metasternal foveae present; median fovea absent. Elytra almost smooth with long pubescence; two basal foveae prolonged into sulcus; sutural sulcus reaching base; external sulcus reaching basal third. Legs long and stout; profemora with small spine at mid length; protrochanter without spine; mesotrochanter with minuscule spine in apical part; mesofemora without spine; protibia slightly curved before apex; metatibia straight; mesotibia curved throughout its length.

Abdomen longer than elytra, convex; first visible tergite with fine, long pubescence only laterally; two basal carinae well defined, reaching basal quarter. Male genitalia (Fig. 2B-C) elongate, weakly narrowed apicad; median lobe with narrow and apically curved lobe on left side of its apical part; endophallus provided with four spines; dorsal spine longest and slender, narrowed distally and curved ventrally in apical part; the remaining three spines each stout, acute at apex; para-

meres broadened in basal part, with apical part probably damaged in holotype.

Sexual dimorphism. Female unknown.

Distribution. China (Yunnan).

Habitat. Unknown.

Remarks. This species belongs to the same group as *L. harmandi* and *L. championi*, all being clearly characterized by postgenae that are not expanded posterolaterally (cf. Raffray 1904; Jeannel 1960). It differs from *L. championi* in the simple, unmodified antennomere X, and it is easily separated from *L. harmandi* by the presence of carinae on the first visible tergite and by the scape, which is four times as long as wide.

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